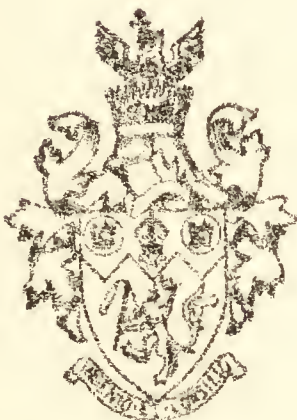




# IRLAM URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL



## ANNUAL REPORTS

*of the*

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

*and the*

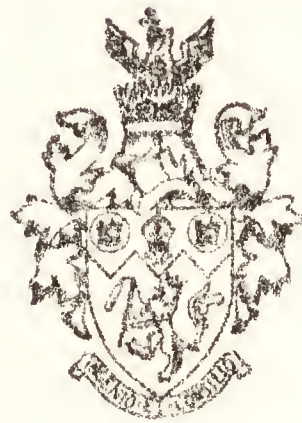
CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

For The Year 1968

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IRLAM URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL



# ANNUAL REPORTS

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I R L A M U R B A N D I S T R I C T C O U N C I L

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

Chairman

Councillor E. WRIGHT, M.B.E., J.P., C.C. Chairman of the Council,

Councillors

B. W. BRACEGIRDLE, Vice-Chairman of the Council,  
W. J. BOOTH  
C. A. BORRINO, J.P.  
A. M. DARLING  
A. FOWLES  
H. HOLLAND  
R. MACMILLAN  
J. J. McWIRK  
M. G. ROBERTS  
J. H. SMITH  
Mrs. B. G. WALKER

OFFICIALS AND STAFF

Medical Officer of Health:

W. SHARPE, B.Sc., M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Chief Public Health Inspector and Cleansing Superintendent:

L. HALL, M.A.P.H.I., Meat and Food Inspector's  
Certificate, Smoke Inspector's Diploma

Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector:

J. K. MORGAN, M.A.P.H.I., A.R.C.A.T. (Sal).,  
Smoke Inspector's Diploma

Technical Officer, Smoke Control Areas:

A. MONTEITH (Resigned 20. 9. 68.)

M. COOK (Appointed 21.10.68.)

Administrative Assistant:

MISS M. G. TOWNSEND

Clerical Assistants

MRS. G. C. MONTEITH (NEE ALLEN)

MISS L. D. HOLKER (Resigned 23. 8. 68.)

MISS P. POTTER (Appointed 26. 8. 68.)

General Assistant

MR. R. W. SCOTT

Public Cleansing Foreman:

MR. H. E. DITCHFIELD.







ANNUAL REPORT  
of the  
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH  
for the year 1968

To the Chairman and Members of  
the Irlam Urban District Council.

Mr. Chairman, Madam, and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting my report on the health of the District for the year 1968.

The mid-year population of the Urban District, as estimated by the Registrar General, was 19,010, an increase of 1,070 from mid 1967.

The number of live births registered during the year was 381, giving an adjusted live birth rate of 22.8 per thousand population, which was similar to that of the previous year and is well above the national average for England and Wales, which for the year under review was 16.9.

Of the 381 registered births, 18 were illegitimate i.e. 4.7% of children were born out of wedlock, which was well below the national average.

Deaths of infants under one year, registered during 1968, numbered 5, two more than in 1967. The infant mortality rate per thousand live births was 13, which although an increase on the previous year's very low rate of 8 per thousand, was still below the average rate for England and Wales, which was the lowest ever recorded at 18 per thousand live births.

Once again no maternal death occurred in the district during the year.

The number of deaths registered during 1968 was 211 (129 male and 82 female), giving an adjusted death rate per thousand population of 14.9. The main terminal diseases were again Cardio-Vascular and Cancer. More than half of the total deaths (123) were attributed to diseases of the heart and blood vessels, and of these 65 were due to coronary artery occlusion.

Out of a total of 44 deaths from cancer, 14 resulted from the disease arising in the lung or respiratory passages. Although there seems to be a levelling off of the incidence of lung cancer in the community, this is at a seriously high level. Evidence continues to



accummulate confirming the causal link between lung cancer and cigarette smoking, but in spite of this the consumption of cigarette tobacco continues to increase, showing that there is very little effort being made by the public to curtail this lethal habit.

During the year, 120 cases of infectious disease were notified but there were no cases of diphtheria, poliomyelitis, encephalitis or typhoid fever, a most satisfactory state of affairs. The only notifiable disease to show an increased incidence from the previous year, was measles, 96 cases being reported compared with 62 in the previous year. Measles vaccine became available from May, 1968, at first in limited supply, but later in the year sufficient vaccine was made available to be able to offer vaccinations to all susceptible children between the ages of 1 year and 15 years. This vaccination procedure has now been added to the routine schedule of immunisation and it is advised that all children should be protected during the second year of life. Provided parents avail themselves of the free facilities for the protection of their children, there would seem to be no reason why the incidence of measles should not be greatly reduced in the years ahead. Eventually one looks forward to the day when it may be as rare as diphtheria has become in the community.

During the year 545 children in the district were vaccinated against measles.

In conclusion I would record my appreciation of the loyal co-operation of Mr. L. Hall and the staff of the Public Health Department and of the support given to me by Members of the Health Committee and by Officials of the Council.

I am,

Yours obediently,

WILLIAM SHARPE

Medical Officer of Health.

Public Health Department,  
IRLAM

September, 1969

# STATISTICAL SUMMARY

## 1. GENERAL STATISTICS

Area (Statute Acres) .. .. .	4,717
Population (Registrar General's Estimate, Mid-1968) .. .. .	19,010
Number of Inhabited Dwellings (per Rate Book) .. .. .	6,740
Rateable Value at 31st December, 1968 .. .. .	£1,154,932
Sum represented by a penny rate 1968/69 .. .. .	£4,620
Total Rates in £ .. .. .	13s.7d.

## 2. VITAL STATISTICS

	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
Live Births: Legitimate .. ..	185	178	363
Illegitimate .. ..	7	11	18
Live birth rate per 1,000 population .. .. .			20.0*
Illegitimate live births per cent of total live births .. ..			4.7%

	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
Stillbirths: Legitimate .. ..	3	3	6
Illegitimate .. ..	1	-	1
Stillbirth rate per 1,000 total live and stillbirths .. .. .			18.0

	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
Total live and stillbirths .. ..	196	192	388
Deaths of infants under one year of age .. .. .			5

### Infant mortality rates:

Total infant deaths per 1,000 total live births .. .. .	13
Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births .. ..	11.0
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births .. ..	55.5
Neo-natal mortality rate per 1,000 total live births .. .. .	10
Early neo-natal mortality rate per 1,000 total live births .. ..	8
Perinatal mortality rate per 1,000 total live and stillbirths .. ..	26
Maternal deaths (including abortion) .. .. .	Nil
Maternal mortality rate per 1,000 live and stillbirths .. .. .	Nil

	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
Total deaths .. .. .	129	82	211
Death rate per 1,000 population .. .. .			11.1*
Deaths from Cancer (all ages) .. .. .			44

\*Adjusted; Live birth rate (comparability factor 1.35)  
= 22.8 per 1,000 population.

Death rate (comparability factor 1.25)  
= 14.9 per 1,000 population.



## PHYSICAL AND SOCIAL

The county district of Irlam in Lancashire is roughly square in formation with sides over three and half miles long.

The District boundaries on the North march with those of Tyldesley, Worsley and Leigh, on the South with the Manchester Ship Canal, on the East with Eccles and on the West with the banks of the River Glaze.

The residents are thus provided with an area quasi-rural in character, which makes a relieving contrast to the industrial nature of the district on its southern borders.

A variety of industries is carried on in the district. The following list is a brief summary:-

Steel and iron works, soap works, margarine and lard manufacturies, coal tips, tar works, basket works, general engineering, timber storage, and market gardening.

## POPULATION

The resident population of Irlam estimated by the Registrar General in mid-1968 was 19,010.

The excess of births over deaths during the year was 170.

In addition to the resident population large numbers from outside the district journey daily to and from the various works in the district.

## BIRTHS

Boys 192; Girls 189; Total 381.

The total number of births belonging to the district after the necessary adjustments for inward and outward transfers was 381.

This gave a birth rate of 20.0 per 1,000 of the population, compared with 20.1 in 1967.

The birth rate per 1,000 of the population for the whole of England and Wales for 1968 was 16.9.

## STILLBIRTHS

The number of registered stillbirths was 7, giving a rate per 1,000 total births of 18. The average for the years 1963-1967 was 17.6 per 1,000 total births.

## MATERNAL MORTALITY

No maternal deaths occurred during the year 1968.



## INFANT MORTALITY

There were 5 deaths of infants under 1 year of age, 4 of which occurred within the first four weeks of life. The infant mortality rate was 13 per 1,000 live births. The rate for England and Wales for 1968 was 18.3.

The average infant mortality rate for the district for the years 1963-1967 was 16.8 per 1,000 live births.

The following table gives the number of infant deaths and the infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births for this district for the past ten years:

Year	Number of deaths	Infant mortality rate
1959	8	33
1960	7	29
1961	7	25
1962	11	38
1963	7	20
1964	11	31
1965	4	11
1966	5	14
1967	3	8
1968	5	13

## DEATHS

Males 129; Females 82; Total 211.

The total number of deaths belonging to the district after the necessary adjustments for inward and outward transfers was 211. This gave a death rate of 11.1 per 1,000 of the population, as compared with 10.5 in 1967.

The death rate for the whole of England and Wales was 11.9 per 1,000 of the total population.

## UNCERTIFIED DEATHS AND INQUESTS

During the year there were 42 deaths (27 male, 15 female) in which the causes of death were certified after post-mortem examination and/or coroner's inquests.

There were nine inquests held and the coroner's verdict was as follows:

Accidental deaths:	Motor vehicle	..	..	..	..	3
	Fall at Home	..	..	..	..	2
	Electrocution at Home	..	..	..	..	1
Suicide	..	..	..	..	..	3

## CANCER

There were 44 deaths from this cause, 30 males and 14 females, giving a mortality rate of 2.31 per 1,000 of the population, as compared with 2.17 in 1967.

### CLASSIFIED DEATHS FROM CANCER

Localisation	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
Stomach .. .. .	5	3	9	5	7
Lung, bronchus .. .. .	10	9	6	15	14
Breast ,. . . .	2	2	3	3	1
Uterus .. .. .	1	4	1	2	1
Other or unspecified Organs .. .. .	17	16	18	13	20
Leukaemia, Aleukaemia ..	2	1	-	1	1
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>44</b>
Deaths from all causes ..	187	199	188	189	211

The average death rate from all forms of cancer over the five years 1964-1968 has been 2.2 per 1,000 of the population, and this compares with a national rate for 1968 of 2.32. The average death rate from cancer of the lung and bronchus over the same five years in the district has been 0.62 compared with a National rate of 0.59 for 1968.

The following figures show for Irlam the proportion of all deaths which were due to cancer:

Years.	Percentage of deaths in District due to cancer.
1931 - 1935	10.5%
1936 - 1940	11.9%
1941 - 1945	16.6%
1946 - 1950	17.8%
1951 - 1955	18.5%
1956 - 1960	18.5%
1961 - 1965	19.9%
1966	19.7%
1967	20.6%
1968	20.8%

The corresponding proportion for England and Wales in 1968 was 19.5%.

## RESPIRATORY DISEASES

Twenty-three deaths were attributed to diseases of the respiratory system (excluding cancer) giving a death rate of 1.21 per 1,000 of the population as compared with 0.89 in 1967.



## TUBERCULOSIS

Two new cases of Respiratory Tuberculosis (male aged 51 years and female aged 70 years) and one posthumous case of Respiratory Tuberculosis (male aged 63 years) were notified during 1968. In addition 8 cases of Respiratory Tuberculosis have been transferred into the district during the year. There were no deaths from the disease in 1968.

Particulars of new cases and of deaths from Tuberculosis during the past five years are given in the following table:

Year	New Cases		Deaths	
	Respiratory	Non-Respiratory	Respiratory	Non-Respiratory
1964	8	-	2	-
1965	-	-	-	-
1966	2	-	-	-
1967	2	1	-	-
1968	3	-	-	-

Three cases received sanatorium treatment during the year. The notification of tuberculosis was satisfactory and it was not found necessary to take any action regarding cases of neglect or refusal to notify.

The incidence and death rate since 1936 is shown in the following table:

Years	Case-rate per 1,000 population		Death rate per 1,000 population	
	Respiratory	Non-Respiratory	Respiratory	Non-Respiratory
1936-1940	0.90	0.54	0.48	0.09
1941-1945	0.72	0.45	0.54	0.09
1946-1950	0.67	0.20	0.21	0.04
1951-1955	0.72	0.17	0.12	0.01
1956-1960	0.27	0.03	0.04	0.00
1961-1965	0.40	0.04	0.04	0.02
1966	0.11	0.00	0.00	0.00
1967	0.11	0.06	0.00	0.00
1968	0.15	0.00	0.00	0.00

## INFECTIOUS DISEASE

The total number of cases of infectious disease notified during the year was 120, showing a decrease of 59 on the previous year. The majority of notifications were for measles (96).

It is gratifying to report once again that there were no cases of diphtheria or poliomyelitis in the district during the year.

## VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION

All parents are strongly advised to have their children protected against Smallpox, Diphtheria, Whooping Cough, Tetanus, Poliomyelitis, Tuberculosis, and Measles.

### Vaccination against Smallpox

This procedure should be carried out preferably during the second year of life when the risk of complications occurring is minimal, and early protection against the disease is afforded.

The following figures show the number of vaccinations carried out in the district during 1968 and the previous two years:

	<u>1968</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1966</u>
(a) Number of primary vaccinations .. ..	264	239	364
(b) Number of re-vaccinations .. ..	10	7	190
(c) Number of infants under 2 years included in (a) .. ..	213	192	217

### Immunisation against Diphtheria, Whooping Cough and Tetanus

A combined vaccine giving protection against diphtheria, whooping cough and tetanus is available, and this is administered at monthly intervals for three months. All children should be fully protected against these three diseases before they are 6 months old. These protective injections are available free of charge at infant welfare clinics or at the surgeries of general practitioners.

The following table shows the number of children who were immunised during the year:

	<u>Primary</u>	<u>Reinforcing</u>
Diphtheria .. ..	525	938
Whooping Cough .. ..	282	206
Tetanus .. ..	514	919
Total Diphtheria Immunisations in 1967	402	732
Total Diphtheria Immunisations in 1966	372	752



## Vaccination against Poliomyelitis

Vaccination against poliomyelitis is at the present time, offered free to all persons between the ages of six months and forty years. In addition, Doctors and their families, hospital workers, expectant mothers, persons going to visit or reside outside Europe, Canada, or U.S.A., dental surgeons and their staffs and families are also eligible for vaccination. During the year only oral vaccination was carried out utilising vaccine developed by Dr. Sabin, which in addition to being much more easily administered, gives a greater degree of protection against the disease. This vaccine is given by drops on sugar lumps or as a syrup by spoon to young children.

As with other immunological procedures the work is carried out at Local Health Authority Clinics or by the family practitioner.

During the year the following vaccinations were carried out:

### Sabin Vaccine (Oral)

Age Groups	Completed Primary Vaccinations
0 - 5 years	523
5 -15 years	6
Total (all ages)	529

## B.C.G. Vaccination against Tuberculosis

Under arrangements made by the County Council parents of children about to leave school may be invited to consent to their children being skin-tested for susceptibility to tuberculosis and to their being vaccinated against the disease should this be necessary.

## Vaccination against Measles

In May 1968 on the recommendation of the Ministry of Health vaccinations of children against measles was introduced. At first due to limited supplies of vaccine, only special categories of children were offered vaccination, but measles vaccination is now included in the routine schedule of immunisation and is offered to all children in the second year of life.

By the end of 1968, 545 children had been vaccinated.

## ALLOCATION OF COUNCIL HOUSES

A much closer link has been forged during the year between the Health and Housing Departments with regard to the allocation of homes for those applicants with medical priority.



Medical priority dealt with on a points basis is allocated after consideration of confidential report from the family doctor and additional information received from the staff of the Health and Welfare Department.

This system has worked satisfactorily, and my thanks are due to the Medical Practitioners in the district for their co-operation.

#### NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948

Under section 47 of this Act (amended in 1951) a local authority may apply to a court for an Order for the compulsory removal to hospital or Part III accommodation of persons in need of care and attention, which they are unable to provide for themselves and which they are not receiving from other persons.

No case arose during the year in which it was necessary to take action under this section.

#### GENERAL PROVISION OF OTHER HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA

##### I. Services provided by the Manchester Regional Hospital Board

###### 1. HOSPITALS

There are no hospitals or nursing homes within the Urban District, which is served in the main by the undermentioned hospitals:

- (a) General - Salford Royal Hospital; Park Hospital, Davyhulme; Hope Hospital, Salford.
- (b) Infectious Diseases - Ladywell Hospital, Salford.
- (c) Maternity - Park Hospital, Davyhulme, Hope Hospital, Salford.

###### 2. TUBERCULOSIS SERVICES

While certain aspects of this work, more particularly the domiciliary visiting of cases and contacts, come within the province of the Divisional Medical Officer, the Regional Hospital Board does provide the following:

- (a) Chest Clinic, Hope Hospital, Salford. New cases, referred by their family doctors, attend by appointment.
- (b) Mass Miniature Radiography Surveys are carried out periodically in the district by the Board's No.4 Unit, which is based in Bolton.

###### 3. VENERAL DISEASES CLINIC

St. Luke's Clinic, 11 Duke Street, Liverpool Road, Manchester 3.



## II. Services provided by the Local Health Authority

Irlam is one of two constituent districts of Lancashire County Council Health Division No.16 which in addition includes the Urban District of Urmston.

The services which are provided by the County Council are as follows:

1. Care of Mothers and Young Children; this includes ante-natal and child welfare clinics, dental care, distribution of welfare food and day nurseries.
2. School Health Service.
3. Midwifery.
4. Health Visiting.
5. Home Nursing.
6. Vaccination and Immunisation.
7. Ambulance Service.
8. Prevention of illness, care and aftercare; this includes the chiropody service, health education, loan of nursing equipment, and convalescence for those who have been ill.
9. Home Help Service.
10. Mental Health.
11. Arrangements for the welfare of blind, deaf and dumb, crippled and handicapped persons.
12. Provision of Residential Accommodation for the Aged and Infirm.

Your Medical Officer of Health, in his capacity as Divisional Medical Officer, is the Officer locally responsible for the administration of these services, and any enquiry in regard to them should be addressed to him: Dr. W. Sharpe, B.Sc., M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., Divisional Medical Officer, Lancashire County Council Health Division No.16, 5 Queen's Road, Urmston. 'Phone No. Urmston 2214.

A brief resume of the above services as available to residents in Irlam is given below (and in the order in which they are named above).

### Maternity and Child Welfare and School Health Service.

	<u>Centre</u>	<u>Hours of attendance</u>
Ante-Natal and Post Natal.	Longfield Lodge, Liverpool Road, Cadishead.	Monday 2.0 p.m. - 4.0 p.m.
Child Welfare.	1. Longfield Lodge, Liverpool Road, Cadishead.	Tuesday 2.0p.m. - 4.0 p.m.
	2. 515/521 Liverpool Road, Irlam.	Wednesday 10a.m.-12 a.m. 2.0 p.m.- 4.0 p.m.
Day Nursery	Fiddlers Lane, Irlam.	Monday to Friday 8.0 a.m. - 6.0 p.m.



	<u>Centre</u>	<u>Hours of Attendance</u>
Dental	Longfield Lodge, Liverpool Road, Cadishead.	By Appointment.
Immunisation	Longfield Lodge, Liverpool Road, Cadishead.	By Appointment.
	515/521 Liverpool Road, Irlam.	By Appointment.
Minor Ailments	Longfield Lodge, Liverpool Road, Cadishead.	School Medical Officer in attendance Thursday monthly by appointment
Cytology Clinic	Longfield Lodge, Liverpool Road, Cadishead.	Friday 2.0 p.m. - 4.0 by appointment.

### Midwifery

The following are the names and addresses of the midwives practising in Irlam as at the date of writing:

	<u>Telephone Number</u>
Miss M. L. Jordan, 51 Sunningdale Drive, Irlam.	Irlam 2049
Miss M. Sutcliffe, 44 Elsinore Avenue, Irlam	Irlam 3798
Mrs. J. M. Asare, 2 Turner Avenue, Irlam.	Irlam 3311

### Health Visitors

The services of the following health visitors are available in Irlam as at the date of writing:

Miss P. M. Parker, 515/521 Liverpool Road, Irlam.	Irlam 2996
Miss K. Heywood, 515/521 Liverpool Road, Irlam.	Irlam 2996
Mrs. J. Menzies, Longfield Lodge, Liverpool Road, Cadishead.	Irlam 2196

### Home Nurses

The Home Nurses normally work under the direction of the family doctor. The names and addresses and telephone number of these nurses are:

Mrs. B. Watson, 10 Hampton Road, Cadishead.	Irlam 2838
Mrs. J. E. Rawlinson, 3 Dawlish Close, Hollins Green	Irlam 4524



## Male Nurse

Mr. L. Hutchinson,  
13 Lyndale Avenue, Flixton

Urmston 4558

## Ambulance Service

In an emergency anyone may call an ambulance, by going to the nearest telephone, lifting the receiver, and, when the operator answers saying "Ambulance".

In non-urgent cases requests for ambulance transport can only be made by a doctor, midwife, responsible hospital official or dentist.

The telephone number is: Swinton 4343.

## Chiropody Service

This service is available for those who are aged, for registered handicapped persons, and for expectant mothers. Application should be made to Longfield Lodge, Cadishead. Arrangements can be made on the recommendation of a doctor, health visitor or home nurse for housebound cases to be treated in their own homes.

## III. Services provided by the Lancashire Executive Council

Enquiries regarding these services should be addressed to the Secretary, Lancashire Executive Council, 42 West Cliff, Preston. Lists showing the names of family doctors, dentists, pharmacists and opticians who are under contract with the Council can be seen at any Post Office or Public Library.

## IV. Public Health Laboratory Service

Public Health Laboratory, Withington Hospital, West Didsbury, Manchester 20.

## V. Services Provided by Voluntary Organisations

The Irlam and Cadishead Old People's Welfare Committee (Hon. Secretary, Mr. Leslie W. Jones, B.E.M., 10 Turner Avenue, Irlam) provides a visiting service for old people, particularly those living alone. Other organisations which may help in meeting particular needs are:

Cripples Help Society, 5 Cross Street, Manchester 2.

Manchester and Salford Blind Aid Society, 30 Tonman Street, Manchester 3.

Women's Voluntary Services.

Irlam Old Age Pensioners' Association.

Cadishead Old Age Pensioners' Association.

## BYE-LAWS AND ORDERS

Bye-laws and orders with respect to the following matters have been made by the Council and are in operation from the dates shown:

Nuisances .. .. .	6th September, 1922.
Parks and Pleasure Grounds .. .. .	23rd November, 1926.
Smoke Abatement .. .. .	1st November, 1949.
Handling, wrapping, etc. of food .. .. .	16th April, 1950.
Building Bye-laws .. .. .	1st November, 1957.
Building Bye-laws (Thermal Insulation and Flue Pipes) .. .. .	23rd August, 1960.
Parks and Pleasure Grounds, amendment of Bye- law No.10. .. .. .	1st March, 1958.
Control of Dogs on Roads, No. 1 Order, 1957	1st May, 1958.
Irlam U.D.C. (Cadishead No.1) Smoke Control Order, 1960.	1st November, 1961.
Irlam U.D.C. (Irlam No.2) Smoke Control Order, 1962.	1st July, 1963.
Baths .. .. .	1st September, 1966.

--0000000000--



TABLE I

## IRLAM URBAN DISTRICT

Causes of Death for the Year 1968. Classified under the headings of the Abbreviated List of the International Statistical Classification of Diseases, Injuries and Causes of Death.

No.	Cause of Death	Age in Years																		Totals				
		Under 4 wks		1 - 5		5 - 15		15 - 25		25 - 35		35 - 45		45 - 55		55 - 65		65 - 75 & over						
		4 wks - 1 yr		1 - 5		5 - 15		15 - 25		25 - 35		35 - 45		45 - 55		55 - 65		65 - 75 & over		M	F	Total		
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F				M	F
B19(1)	Malignant neoplasm, stomach .. ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	4	3	7
B19(2)	Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	11	3	14
B19(3)	Malignant neoplasm, breast .. ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
B19(4)	Malignant neoplasm, uterus .. ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
B19(5)	Leukaemia .. ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
B19(6)	Other malignant neoplasms,etc. ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20
B20	Benign and unspecified neoplasms .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
B21	Diabetes Mellitus .. ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
B46(4)	Other diseases of nervous system etc.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
B26	Chronic Rheumatic heart disease ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
B27	Hypertensive Disease .. ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
B28	Ischaemic Heart Disease .. ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
B29	Other forms of heart disease .. ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	65
B30	Cerebrovascular Disease .. ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
B46(5)	Other diseases of circ. system ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	31
B31	Influenza .. ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17
B32	Pneumonia .. ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
B33(1)	Bronchitis and Enphysema .. ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8
B33(2)	Asthma .. ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
B46(6)	Other diseases of Resp. System ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
B36	Intestinal obstruction and Hernia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
B39	Hyperplasia of Prostate .. ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
B42	Congenital Anomalies .. ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
B43	Birth Injury, Difficult labour,etc.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
BE47	Motor Vehicle Accidents .. ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
BE48	All other accidents .. ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
BE49	Suicide and self-inflicted injuries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
	Totals all causes .. ..	2	2	1	1	2	1	2	1	6	1	10	4	21	12	34	23	49	38	129	82	211		



TABLE II

## IRLAM URBAN DISTRICT

VITAL STATISTICS of WHOLE DISTRICT for 1968 and Previous Years

Year	Population Middle of Each Year	Live Births			Deaths (all causes)			Stillbirths			Maternal Mortality			Infant Mortality			
		No.		Rate per 1,000 Pop'n	No.		Rate per 1,000 Pop'n	No.		Rate per 1,000 total births	No. of deaths regis- tered		Rate per 1,000 total births	Total		Neo-natal	
		regis- tered	1,000 Pop'n		regis- tered	Rate per 1,000 Pop'n		regis- tered	Rate per 1,000 total births		regis- tered	No. of deaths regis- tered		No. of deaths regis- tered	Rate per 1,000 live births	No. of deaths regis- tered	Rate per 1,000 live Births
1968	19,010	381	*20.0		211	*11.1		7	18.0	Nil	Nil	5		5	13.0	4	10.0
1967	17,940	360	20.1		189	10.5		4	11.0	Nil	Nil	3		3	8.0	3	8.0
1966	17,100	344	20.1		188	11.0		9	25.5	Nil	Nil	5		5	14.5	4	11.6
1965	16,660	376	22.6		199	11.9		8	20.8	Nil	Nil	4		4	10.6	2	5.3
1964	16,330	355	21.7		187	11.5		7	19.3	Nil	Nil	11		11	31.0	10	28.2
1963	16,190	352	21.7		178	11.0		4	11.2	Nil	Nil	7		7	19.9	5	14.2
Average 5 years 1963/1967		-	21.2		-	11.2		-	17.6	Nil	-	-		-	16.8	-	13.5
England and Wales 1968		-	16.9		-	11.9		-	14.3	0.24	-	-		-	18.3	-	12.4

\*Adjusted: Live birth rate (comparability factor 1.35) = 22.8 per 1,000 population.

Death rate (comparability factor 1.25) = 14.9 per 1,000 population.



TABLE III

## IRLAM URBAN DISTRICT

Cases of INFECTIOUS DISEASE notified during the year 1968  
after corrections subsequently made.

Disease	Total No. Cases	Age Period - Years								Ward Distribution				No. Cases which Received Hospital Treatment	Totals Deaths (Registrar General)
		0-	1-	3-	5-	10-	15-	25-	45-	65& Over	Irlam Central	Cadis-head Central	Cadis-head		
Scarlet Fever	3	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-
Whooping Cough	5	-	1	2	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	4	-	-
Poliomyelitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles ..	96	4	32	36	24	-	-	-	-	-	44	11	12	-	-
Diphtheria ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dysentery ..	2	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Pneumonia ..	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	1	2	1	8
Smallpox ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Erysipelas ..	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-
Infective Jaundice ..	7	-	-	1	2	-	-	4	-	-	4	1	-	-	-
Tuberculosis: Respiratory ..	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	1	1	-	3	-
Totals ..	120	5	33	42	28	-	-	5	3	4	52	14	20	4	8





# ANNUAL REPORT

of the

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

for the year ended 31st December, 1968.

To the Chairman and Members of the  
IRLAM URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

Mr. Chairman, Madam, and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting for your consideration my Annual Report on the environmental health and cleansing services of the district for the year ending 31st December, 1968.

The framework of the report is similar to that of previous years embodying the necessary statistics and brief summaries on the various sections of the work of the department.

As predicted in the previous report the introduction of the proposals of the Maud and Mallaby Committees have not changed the basic pattern of the work in the department. It has, however, been possible, because of the powers of delegation, to streamline certain of the administrative procedures and to reduce the length of the monthly report to the Public Health Committee. In spite of this the extra work due to new legislation and changing conditions has far outweighed any saving which may have been made. This is particularly true on the technical side. Every effort has been made to keep abreast of the new legislation and changes but only at the expense of the normal routine work which is the backbone of the whole work of the department.

Apart from staff engaged on work in connection with smoke control areas there has been no increase since 1949 and in spite of reappraisals of the work and reorganisation we are steadily losing ground because there is insufficient staff to carry out the necessary functions of the department.

The fact that I, as your Chief Public Health Inspector, feel that much more could and should have been done does not mean that we have not been progressing towards a goal of making our district a fit place for the residents to live in. Much good work has been done and, as a district, our achievements are equal to any as will be seen by the various sections of this report.

In commending the report to you I would express my thanks and appreciation to the Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee, to Dr. Sharpe, to all Chief Officers and their staffs for their co-operation and above all to the staff and workmen of the Public Health Department for their help and loyal support throughout the year.

I am,

Your obedient servant,

LESLIE HALL,

Chief Public Health Inspector  
And Cleansing Superintendent.

Public Health Department,  
IRLAM.



## SUMMARY OF INSPECTIONS

Agriculture (Safety, Health, and Welfare Provisions) Act, 1956 ..	2
Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960 .. .. .	11
Clean Air Act, 1956 :-	
Smoke Control Areas:	
Survey .. .. .	714
Adaptations .. .. .	1,427
Contraventions .. .. .	25
Other .. .. .	38
Atmospheric Pollution:	
Smoke Observations .. .. .	7
Complaints, etc. .. .. .	72
Measurement of Atmospheric Pollution .. .. .	529
Other Visits .. .. .	3
Civic Amenities Act, 1967:	
Abandoned Vehicles .. .. .	59
Education Act, 1944:	
Standards for School Premises Regulations, 1954 .. .. .	9
Factories Act, 1961 .. .. .	32
Food and Drugs Act, 1955 -	
Unfit Food:	
Sampling and Inspection .. .. .	9
Investigation of Complaints and Legal Proceedings .. .. .	76
Food Premises:	
Bakehouses .. .. .	9
Cafes/Snack Bars .. .. .	6
Canteens/Kitchens .. .. .	20
Fried Fish Shops .. .. .	16
Ice Cream Premises .. .. .	18
Licensed Premises .. .. .	14
Manufacturers Cooked Meats .. .. .	10
Meat Shops .. .. .	15
Milk and Dairies Regulations .. .. .	24
Other Food Premises .. .. .	55
Hawkers and Delivery Vehicles .. .. .	33
Housing:	
Housing Acts, 1957, and 1961 .. .. .	54
Rent Act, 1957 .. .. .	33
Applications for Council Houses .. .. .	5
National Assistance Act, 1948 .. .. .	5
Noise Abatement Act, 1960 .. .. .	20
Offices, Shops, and Railway Premises Act, 1963 .. .. .	116
Pet Animals Act, 1951 .. .. .	1
Petroleum (Regulation) Acts, 1928 - 1957 .. .. .	8
Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949 .. .. .	8

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3,483

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Public Cleansing:

Refuse Disposal	.. .. .	242
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[illegible]

Refuse Collection .. .. . 83

Other visits	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21
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Public Health Act, 1936:

Accumulations	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	68
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Animals so kept	.. .. .	4
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Drainage, public sewers, etc. .. .. .	305
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Dwelling Houses - complaints, nuisances, etc. . . . . 340

Dwelling Houses - legal proceedings	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11
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Interviews with owners, etc.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	63
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Infectious Disease -

Visits to Households .. .. . 45

[illegible]

	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
Infestations of insect pests ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9

[illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible]

Swimming Pool, Water Sampling, etc.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24
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[illegible]

5,204



## OFFICE ADMINISTRATION

As a result of the ever expanding duties and responsibilities of the department as a whole the administrative and clerical work in the office becomes more exacting and important with each succeeding year.

Systems have been streamlined and new methods introduced in order to keep pace with the demand and to maintain the efficiency of this important work without having to request additional staff. Alterations to systems etc., can only be made effective by the co-operation and keenness of the staff who have to operate them. I am pleased to report that the staff have given every possible support and worked unstintingly throughout the year.

I would again pay tribute to the courteous manner in which residents of the district were dealt with when making enquiries at the office. Most people who visit the Public Health Department come with all kinds of personal troubles and in the main go away feeling much better after a sympathetic hearing and a genuine attempt to help them.

## FOOD INSPECTION

### 1. Food Condemned after Requests for Inspection by Traders

	<u>lbs.</u>	<u>No.</u>
Corned Beef .. .. .	6	
Shoulder Ham .. .. .	8	
Chickens .. .. .		5

### 2. Food Condemned due to Electrical Failure in Frozen Food Cabinets

	<u>Pkts</u>		<u>Pkts</u>
Vegetables	11	Rissoles	5
Meat	16	Cake	4
Fish	5	Fruit	2

The amount of food condemned during the year was the lowest for many years. This, however, has no bearing on the work carried out or the amount of food inspected.

Whilst we have no slaughterhouses in the district and, apart from the C.W.S. Margarine Works, no other food factories, constant watch is kept on the foodstuffs in the canteens, cafes, and food shops generally. The standard of foodstuffs used and sold in the district is of the highest quality.

The main cause for complaint is the lack of proper stock rotation in some of the shops. Every effort has been made to stress the importance of this, particularly with regard to semi-perishable goods.

The following items brought to our notice by members of the public were investigated:

Portion Curried Chicken - Alleged not chicken:	No action. Was chicken.
Milk - containing foreign body:	Referred to Lancashire County Council. Warning to Dairy.
Apple Pie - mouldy:	Informal warning to shopkeeper.
Fried Fish - containing foreign body:	Informal warning to shopkeeper after Laboratory Report.
Food (Various Items) - Alleged fouled by dogs:	No evidence but food destroyed by cafe proprietor.
Milk - containing foreign matter:	Informal warning to Dairy.
Bread - mouldy:	Baker prosecuted. Fine £25. Costs £17 15s. 0d.
Cream - sour:	Informal warning to shopkeeper.
Malt Loaf - mouldy:	Informal warning to bakery.
Tin meat - contained stone:	Referred to Urmston Urban District Council.
Tin prawns - containing fly:	Traced back to canning process which was done outside the U.K. Therefore no action taken.
Frozen beef dinner - allegedly containing dirt:	No evidence.
Jar of jam - containing beetle:	Informal warning to manufacturer.
Cheese - unfit:	No action. Cheese at shop satisfactory.
Crumpets - mould growth allegedly containing food poisoning organisms:	Did not contain food poisoning organisms. Informal warning to shopkeeper.
Rusks - mouldy:	Informal advice to shopkeepers. Complainant not certain where rusks purchased.



Milk - contaminated with spent  
match:

Informal warning to Dairy.

Tin peas - blown:

No action.

## FOOD PREMISES

Number of Food Premises, by type of business, in district at end of year.

<u>Type of Business</u>	<u>Number</u>
General grocers and provision dealers .. .. .	43
Greengrocers and fruiterers .. .. .	19
Fishmongers .. .. .	1
Meat Shops .. .. .	16
Bakers and/or confectioners .. .. .	10
Fried Fish Shops .. .. .	13
Sugar confectioners, ice cream, etc. .. .. .	18
Licensed premises, clubs, canteens, cafes, snack bars and similar catering establishments .. .. .	48
Others .. .. .	9

Number of Food Premises, by type of business, registered under Section  
16 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, (excluding ice cream premises), and  
Section 16 of the Lancashire County Council (General Powers) Act, 1961.

	Food and Drugs Act.	Lancs. C.C. Act.
<u>Type of Business</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Number</u>
General grocers and provision dealers	2	-
Greengrocers and fruiterers .. .. .	1	2
Meat Shops .. .. .	8	-
Bakers and/or confectioners .. .. .	2	-

The inspection of food premises is one of the day to day routine jobs but nevertheless a very important one. During the year it has been necessary to reduce routine work to a minimum in order to concentrate on the requirements of more recent legislation and unfortunately this has also applied to the routine visits to food premises. With the high standards achieved over previous years it was possible to do this without any serious deleterious effect but if the high standard is to be maintained the resumption of regular visits is an absolute essential. Efforts have been made to include in routine visits which have been possible those traders who, whilst having good intentions, wait to be told before doing what is obviously necessary.

The general standard of food premises throughout the district is good and the Food Hygiene Regulations are being reasonably complied with.



The following table shows the position at the end of 1968:

Contravention or Defect	Out- standing 31.12.67.	Found during 1968		Total found 1968	Total reme- died 1968	Written off Premi- ses Closed Etc.	Out- standin 31.12.68
		Shop Premi- ses	Other food Premi- ses				
Insufficient protection of food .. ..	-	1	-	1	-	-	1
Sanitary conveniences:							
Insufficient .. ..	1	-	-	-	-	1	-
Cleanliness and repair	2	3	-	3	1	-	4
Insufficient Lighting	1	1	-	1	2	-	-
Notice re washing of hands .. ..	4	2	1	3	5	-	2
Inadequate Ventilation	1	-	-	-	1	-	-
Wash hand basin with hot and cold water ..	6	3	1	4	3	2	5
First aid equipment	3	1	1	2	3	-	2
Sinks with hot and cold water .. ..	1	-	-	-	-	1	-
Cleanliness of food room	4	3	2	5	3	-	6
Cleanliness of equip- ment .. ..	1	1	-	1	1	-	1
Repair of food room	3	5	-	5	3	-	5
Accumulations .. ..	1	2	-	2	1	-	2
No receptacles for trade waste .. ..	1	-	-	-	1	-	-
Defective Drainage	1	-	-	-	1	-	-
Delivery Vehicles:							
Provide wash hand basin with hot and cold water	-	-	4	4	2	-	2
Waste Disposal from wash hand basin ..	-	-	1	1	1	-	-
Soap and Towels ..	-	-	2	2	-	-	2
Repairs and cleanliness	-	-	2	2	1	-	1
Name and Address to be displayed .. ..	-	-	3	3	2	-	1
First Aid Equipment	-	-	1	1	1	-	-
Totals .. ..	30	22	18	40	32	4	34



The position regarding the provision of wash hand basins (Regulation 16) and sinks (Regulation 19) at the end of the year was as follows:

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
	<u>Number</u> <u>of</u> <u>Premises</u>	<u>Number Fitted</u> <u>to Comply</u> <u>with</u> <u>Regulation 16</u>	<u>Number</u> <u>to which</u> <u>Regulation 19</u> <u>Applies</u>	<u>Number Fitted</u> <u>to Comply</u> <u>with</u> <u>Regulation 19</u>
General Grocers etc.	43	42	43	43
Greengrocers etc.	19	17	19	19
Fishmongers .. ..	1	1	1	1
Meat Shops .. ..	16	16	16	16
Bakers/Confectioners	10	10	10	10
Fried Fish Shops ..	13	13	13	13
Licensed Premises, clubs, canteens, cafes, etc. ..	48	46	48	48
Others .. ..	9	9	7	7

#### FOOD AND DRUGS

Irlam Council, not being a Food and Drugs authority are dependant on the Lancashire County Council for the sampling of foodstuffs under the provisions of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955. The liaison between the County Officers and ourselves is all that can be desired, several of the samples being taken at our request.

I am indebted to the County Medical Officer of Health for the following details of samples obtained in the Urban District of Irlam during 1968 by the County Public Health Officers.

A total of 64 samples was obtained , consisting of 29 samples of milk (3 of which were Channel Islands milk) and 35 others comprising:

1 Flour Confectionery	1 Boric Lint B.P.
1 Fish Paste	1 Codeine Tablets B.P.
2 Beef Sausages	1 Meat Pie, canned
1 Pork Sausages	1 Meat, canned
1 Borax B.P.	1 Piefilling
1 Sweets	2 Jam
1 Bacon	1 Plain Flour
1 Ham & Tongue Roll	1 Sterilised Cream
2 Biscuits	1 Table Jelly
2 Condensed Full Cream Milk, Unsweetened	1 Rissoles, frozen

1 Mincemeat	1 Meat Pie, frozen
1 Vinegar	1 Protein Nerve Tonic
2 Fresh Fruit	1 Sponge Pudding, canned
1 Camphorated Oil B.P.	1 Malt and Cocoa Beverage
1 Cold Relief Capsules	1 Glace Cherries.

The County Analyst gave adverse reports on the following samples:

<u>Sample</u>	<u>Result of Analysis</u>	<u>Action taken</u>
Beef Sausages	Contained 250 parts per million sulphite preservative (expressed as sulphur dioxide) without declaration.	Vendor cautioned
Pork Sausages	Contained 190 parts per million sulphite preservative (expressed as sulphur dioxide) without declaration.	Vendor cautioned
Informal milk	Referred from Irlam Health Department. Contained a broken wooden clothes peg weighing 8.4 grammes when dry and 11.1 centimetres long.	Dairy cautioned
Informal milk	Referred from Irlam Health Department. Coloured milk solids and traces of wood carbon together weighing 6 milligrams.	Producers cautioned.

#### ICE CREAM

The position regarding the sale and the manufacture of ice cream has not changed during the past year. Apart from one local manufacturer the whole of the ice cream sold in the district is manufactured by large wholesalers and sold pre-packed.



The type of businesses (excluding vehicles from outside the district) from which ice-cream is retailed are as follows:

	<u>Irlam</u>	<u>Cadishead</u>	<u>Total</u>
General grocers and			
Provision Dealers .. ..	5	7	12
Chemist .. .. .	-	1	1
Sugar Confectionery, Ice			
Cream, etc. .. ..	10	5	15
Licensed Premises, Snack			
Bars, etc. .. ..	2	2	4
Supermarkets .. ..	3	-	3
	<u>20</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>35</u>

It is difficult to differentiate visits to premises for this purpose from other routine visits to premises where ice cream is sold. The routine procedure is to check refrigerators for cleanliness and temperature when in premises for other purposes, so whilst it is recorded that eighteen primary visits were made it in no way represents the number of times ice cream refrigerators are inspected. To record all these items separately would only duplicate figures and give a false picture of the total number of visits made.

Three samples were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory for testing. Two from ice cream mobile vendors and one from the local manufacturer, all of which were placed in Provisional Grade I.

## MILK AND DAIRIES

Number of registered distributors operating from:

(a) Dairies in the district .. .. .	1
(b) Shops in the district other than dairies .. .. .	46

In this age of mergers and takeovers the small dairyman is practically non-existent. All the milk sold in the district is supplied by several large dairies and comes ready bottled.

## HOUSING

Housing conditions in the Irlam Urban District remain almost unchanged. As in previous years the only houses condemned have been individual ones which, because they have not been properly maintained over the years, have become beyond repair at reasonable expense and consequently unfit for habitation

The standard of property in the district is good, but where the majority of houses are of sound construction and in good repair, some of them are still without basic amenities such as a bathroom and inside toilet, therefore it is these properties which require our attention and we should concentrate on improving the existing stock of houses where possible by providing these amenities.

It was hoped that the new housing legislation would have been passed in the previous year so that the department would have had something to work with but this has not been the case. However a Bill of Parliament has been published and this emphasises the need to improve, wherever possible, older houses and their environment and it is with this in mind that the department intend carrying out a survey of older property in the area to determine to what extent this can be done.

Statistics for 1968 are as follows:

Houses Closed (Closing Orders) 1968 .. ..	2
Parts of Buildings Closed (Closing Order) 1968	1
Houses demolished (Closing Order) 1968 ..	1

Tenants rehoused during the year:

	<u>Families</u>	<u>Persons</u>
By Council .. ..	3	8

Condemned property still standing:

Houses subject to Demolition Orders	
still occupied .. ..	1
Houses closed (empty) .. ..	1
Parts of buildings closed(empty)	2

The above statistical records do not in fact reflect the actual amount of work done on Housing during the year. A great many inspections are made, usually following complaints from tenants, and in most cases the department can by serving a statutory notice on the owner require repairs to be carried out which, in the long term, may prevent property from falling into an advanced state of disrepair which could result in them having to be condemned.



OVERCROWDING

In Irlam we are fortunate to have no problem of overcrowding nor do we have the type of houses which tend to encourage people to live in overcrowded conditions. Very few houses in the district lend themselves to multiple occupation. With the tendency to convert bedrooms into bathrooms great care will have to be taken to avoid providing necessary amenities at the cost of creating overcrowding due to lack of bedroom space.

No cases of statutory overcrowding were reported during the year.

RENT ACT, 1957

Although the question of rents and rent reduction have almost been forgotten this Act is still being used by some tenants to get repairs done, such as external painting and new gates etc., which cannot be enforced by the normal Public Health Legislation. Of twenty-three applications for Certificates of Disrepair only one certificate was issued. In nineteen cases the owner gave undertakings to do the work within the specified time, in two cases certificates could not be issued because the items specified on the tenants notices to the landlord were not defects of repair and one application was dealt with in the new year.

The following table gives details of the forms issued and action taken under the provisions of the Act during 1968:

	<u>1968</u>
<u>Form</u>	
(a) <u>Forms Issued to Tenants etc.</u>	
G 'Notice by tenant to landlord of defects'	36
I 'Application by tenant for Certificate of Disrepair' .. .. .	25
(b) <u>Action taken under the Act.</u>	
I 'Application for Certificate of Disrepair'	<u>23</u>
- 'Decisions not to issue certificates'	2
J 'Notice by L.A. to landlord - )	
'Proposal to issue Certificate' ) Some defects	7
of Disrepair' ) All defects	14
	<u>23</u>
K 'Undertaking by Landlord to remedy defects'	19
L 'Certificates of Disrepair issued'	1
	<u>20</u>



## COMPLAINTS

A total of 697 complaints were received and dealt with during the year. This is an increase of 188 over the previous year.

The following is a summary of complaints showing a comparison with 1967:

<u>Complaint</u>	<u>1968</u>		<u>1967</u>	
	<u>Number</u>	<u>P.H.I. Visits</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>P.H.I. Visits</u>
Accumulations .. .. .	42	68	32	44
Animals so kept .. .. .	4	4	2	4
Atmospheric Pollution .. .. .	36	72	20	38
Housing Defects .. .. .	82	412	53	320
Dirty Houses .. .. .	1	2	-	-
Food - Unfit or containing foreign matter .. .. .	18	76	14	36
Infestations insect pests, etc.	166	9	122	8
Obstructed or defective drains .. .. .	109	305	100	241
Overcrowding .. .. .	1	1	-	-
Noise .. .. .	11	20	5	9
Rats and Mice .. .. .	192	8	129	18
Water Courses - overgrown etc. .. .. .	4	3	1	1
Miscellaneous .. .. .	31	34	31	35
	<u>697</u>	<u>1014</u>	<u>509</u>	<u>754</u>

It will be noted that over half of the complaints received were of vermin (rats, mice, and insects). These are dealt with by the General Assistant whose visits are not recorded in the above table. Full details on these two items are given separately in the report.

The number of complaints received regarding accumulations is rather disturbing as it takes quite a number of persons to deposit enough rubbish to constitute an accumulation. It only proves that as successful as the scheme for keeping the refuse tip open at night for the reception of garden refuse and other unwanted articles is, the only real answer is a separate collection for garden refuse.

With the greater use of the free collection service for bulky household refuse it is very rare that any of these articles are seen in the accumulations of which residents complain.



The number of complaints regarding housing defects has risen over 50% on the previous year and is in fact the highest recorded for some years. Reasons for this may be the high cost of repairs and difficulty in finding contractors to do the work. Coupled with this we have an increase in the number of defective drains, a combined total of 191 complaints involving some 715 visits which is equal to approximately 3 visits for an inspector each working day throughout the year.

#### PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS, 1936 and 1961

The Public Health Acts are in the main the statutory implements by which we are enabled to provide the answers to many of the complaints we receive. In some cases letters or what we term preliminary notices are sent requesting compliance with the various sections of the Acts. In the more urgent cases and where preliminary notices are ignored statutory notices are served, instructing the person concerned to carry out specified works in a given time. Failure to comply with the terms of the notice result in legal proceedings being taken in the Magistrates Court.

Arising from the complaints received 68 informal and 63 statutory notices were served under the provisions of the Public Health Acts, 1936 and 1961.

#### Details of Statutory Notices served during the year.

<u>Section of Act.</u>	<u>Reason for Notice</u>	<u>Out-standing 31.12.67</u>	<u>No. of Notices Served</u>	<u>No. of Notices complied with</u>	<u>Written off</u>	<u>Out-standing 31.12.68</u>
<u>1936 Act</u>						
24	Choked or defective public sewers	-	19	19	-	-
39	Defective sinks, drains, eavesgutters, downspouts, etc.	1	12	11	2	-
44	Provision of water-closets	-	-	-	-	-
93	Other conditions prejudicial to health.	6	30	28	1	7
<u>1961 Act</u>						
17	Urgent drainage works	-	2	2	-	-



It will be noted from the table that just over half the notices relate to drainage work. In the main this work is done by the Council either in default or on request from the person on whom the notice was served. As previously stated the number of complaints regarding general housing defects is twice that for the previous year. This is reflected in the number of statutory notices served for this purpose and the difficulty in getting work done. In three cases it was necessary to resort to legal proceedings in order to obtain Court Orders and ultimately to do the work in default of such Orders.

The following statement gives details of defects found and work carried out under the supervision of the department:

	<u>Found</u>	<u>Remedied</u>
<b>GENERAL DEFECTS</b>		
Rising dampness .. .. .	2	3
Penetrating dampness .. .. .	16	13
House walls (defective pointing, etc.) ..	18	15
Ceilings and walls requiring plastering ..	23	31
Roofs defective .. .. .	13	10
Chimneys (flashings, etc., defective) ..	1	1
Eavesgutter and rainwater downspouts defective	35	28
Floors defective .. .. .	6	7
Skirting boards defective .. .. .	1	1
Window frames and sash cords requiring repair or renewal .. .. .	22	23
Window sills defective .. .. .	7	7
Dresser Lights .. .. .	2	2
Doors defective .. .. .	6	4
Stairs and handrails defective .. .. .	1	-
Fireplaces .. .. .	3	2
Burst water pipes .. .. .	4	4
Yard walls defective .. .. .	3	4
Miscellaneous .. .. .	9	9
<b>DRAINAGE</b>		
Choked drains and public sewers .. .. .	80	80
Drains to be repaired or reconstructed ..	2	2
<b>SANITARY FITTINGS AND AMENITIES</b>		
Sinks defective .. .. .	-	1
Sink and bath waste pipes defective .. ..	2	3
Cisterns defective .. .. .	8	5
Water closet compartments requiring repair or cleansing .. .. .	5	2
Provide water closets .. .. .	1	1
Water closets defective .. .. .	2	3



FoundRemedied

## MISCELLANEOUS

Dirty Houses	.. .. .	1	1
Accumulations	.. .. .	25	19
Animals so kept	.. .. .	4	3

## MOVEABLE DWELLINGS

Two sites each for one caravan are licenced under the provisions of the Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960. Both the sites are on the moss area and the occupiers of the caravans are provided with full amenities.

It is some years now since we had any true romanies in the district. Their place has been taken by, for the want of a more accurate description, travelling tinkers or scrap merchants who are far more of a nuisance than ever the gypsies were. Their general attitude and capacity for turning a site into an uncontrolled tip produces a spate of complaints within hours of their arrival. Apart from having to send men and a vehicle out to clean up the debris when they leave they do not cause the department any real trouble, but when one visits the site it is easy to realize why local authorities are not anxious to provide permanent camping grounds for this type of person.

## WATER SUPPLY

With the exception of a few properties in the Glazebury Moss area which are supplied by the Warrington Corporation the whole of the Urban District is served by Manchester Corporation Waterworks Department. The supply is constant and all premises are supplied direct from the mains. The water is satisfactory both in quality, and quantity, there being no evidence of plumbo-solvent action. No information is available as to the Fluoride content of the supply.

Five samples of tap water for chemical analysis and three for bacteriological examination were taken following complaints regarding discoloration. Whilst the samples in each case were proclaimed safe the matter was referred to the supplying authority who took the necessary action to remove the source of complaint.



## WATER COURSES

The main water courses in the district are the Glaze Brook which forms our boundary on the West and the Manchester Ship Canal which forms the southern boundary of the district. Since the realignment of the Glaze Brook there has been no flooding or cause for complaint from this source. The other water courses within the district are Platts Brook, which is now culverted on most of the sections which pass through the residential parts of the district and a section of the old bed of the River Irwell which forms a lake extending from Ferry Road to Fairhills Road. This is the only stretch of water in the district in which fish are to be found. There are also numerous irrigation ditches on the moss area.

The water courses are regularly inspected for general conditions and rodent control. No serious infestations were found.

## DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE

The general position regarding drainage and sewerage throughout the area is satisfactory. Apart from a few farms on the moss area all properties are on the water carriage system. The conversion of the farmhouses to the water carriage system is gradually taking place. It is a slow process but nevertheless before long it will be possible to report that all properties are thus provided.

The number of closets, other than water closets, in use in the district are:

Pail closets .. ..	44
Privy-middens - closets	1
Chemical closets .. ..	15

Of the above at least 25% are closets retained for the use of seasonal workers under the provisions of the Agriculture (Safety, Health, and Welfare Provisions) Act, 1956.

The sewers throughout the area are adequate to cope with the needs of the district without any undue over-charging. The sewage is received and dealt with at the Council's Sewage Works situated at Cumberland Avenue, Cadishead, where it is treated by the activated sludge method prior to discharge into the Glaze Brook.

## COMMON LODGING HOUSES

There are no common lodging houses situated within the district boundaries.



## AGRICULTURE (SAFETY, HEALTH, AND WELFARE PROVISIONS) ACT, 1956

This Act, which covers a very wide field relating to the Safety, Health, and Welfare of Agricultural workers, only implicates us in three sections dealing with sanitary accommodation.

The farms in the district are only small in comparison with those in the rural areas and it is therefore possible to base all required sanitary accommodation at the farm house or farm buildings which makes compliance with the Act a comparatively easy matter.

Visits under the provisions of this Act are not recorded as such unless made for that specific purpose. Only two such visits were made during the year. As a general routine the sanitary accommodation on the farms is checked for general conditions and cleanliness when visiting the premises for other purposes. By this means most of the farms are checked during the course of the year and any requirements dealt with.

The sections of the Act for which we are responsible are being complied with and no formal action was required.

## NOISE ABATEMENT ACT, 1960

Complaints regarding noise have usually been included in the report with other nuisances and not commented on specifically. This may have been due to the fact that the residents are so accustomed to noise that it has become part and parcel of their everyday life and, therefore, not a special reason for complaint.

During the year it was necessary to investigate eleven sources of excessive or annoying noises. These ranged from industrial noise, of which we are all well aware, to the use of amplifiers in one of the clubs and the barking of dogs. In each case the cause was studied and suggestions made, either to reduce the noise at source or to provide some form of silencer or insulation.

The abatement of noise is slowly becoming one of the more involved duties which are placed on the staff of the department. The fact that it is a very technical and involved subject makes it such that much time, very often out of normal working hours, has to be spent on investigation if a proper solution is to be found. There is no doubt that Noise Abatement is following fast on the heels of the Abatement of Atmospheric Pollution in the minds of the reformers of our day.

## ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

The department's endeavours to improve the condition of the atmosphere are divided into three main sections each important and complimentary to the other:

- (1) The collection of data and information by means of apparatus.
- (2) Pollution from domestic property.
- (3) Pollution from industry.

The collection of information and data regarding the amount of smoke, sulphur dioxide, and dust in the atmosphere, plays an important part in the fight to reduce atmospheric pollution. It enables us to evaluate, by comparison, the work being done and provides us with records which are invaluable when pin-pointing any increase in pollution or the source of a specific complaint.

Within the Irlam boundaries we have three volumetric apparatus which give daily readings of the smoke and sulphur dioxide concentration. These are situated at the C.W.S. Margarine Works, Irlam and the Child Welfare Centres at Irlam and Cadishead.

In addition to these we now have a deposit gauge in Lynton Avenue, Cadishead, which has been installed to provide data on a specific dust problem.

The apparatus in our district forms part of a network of apparatus covering the whole of the South East Lancashire area so we not only get a picture of the local trend but one covering a very wide area.

The information now obtained includes smoke and sulphur dioxide concentration, dust evaluation for special local problems, wind direction and velocity, and rainfall etc.

In addition to the efforts of the local authorities some of the major industrial concerns have instruments and apparatus on their own premises. Among these is the Lancashire Steel Manufacturing Company Ltd., who has a series of deposit gauges which are maintained by the staff of the general laboratory.



The following tables give the average figures for 1968 and previous years:

(1) Average Monthly Sulphur Dioxide Concentration expressed as Microgrammes per cubic metre.

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
<u>1968</u>												
Cadishead	102	207	80	83	107	71	81	91	76	77	169	167
Irlam C.W.C.	170	245	108	122	115	80	81	84	93	112	170	183
Irlam C.W.S.	153	249	107	108	120	93	88	78	89	125	150	223
<u>Cadishead</u>												
1961-1963 (Average)	318	193	186	158	126	129	84	75	103	111	221	292
1964-1966 (Average)	228	167	143	121	88	86	63	68	76	132	177	151
1967	136	115	63	130	111	65	54	64	75	45	160	132
1968	102	207	80	83	107	71	81	91	76	77	169	167
<u>Irlam C.W.C.</u>												
1961-1963 (Average)	402	245	246	198	147	110	111	134	147	189	289	376
1964-1966 (Average)	278	202	190	162	139	114	87	92	130	177	220	228
1967	215	181	108	123	156	93	71	189	*-	135	288	211
1968	170	245	108	122	115	80	81	84	93	112	170	183
<u>Irlam C.W.S.</u>												
1963	469	288	204	174	121	98	86	75	125	128	175	292
1964-1966 (Average)	266	193	168	134	109	96	81	103	113	180	212	197
1967	156	154	97	94	107	75	70	84	97	110	264	193
1968	153	249	107	108	120	93	88	78	89	125	150	223

(2) Average Monthly Smoke Concentration expressed as Microgrammes per cubic metre

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
<u>1968</u>												
Cadishead	95	129	50	66	62	26	33	28	45	68	97	125
Irlam C.W.C.	188	165	95	94	83	45	48	41	68	102	143	178
Irlam C.W.S.	131	178	84	83	73	32	46	32	52	78	98	159
<u>Cadishead</u>												
1961-1963 (Average)	235	115	136	103	81	63	57	51	117	93	192	256
1964-1966 (Average)	206	156	119	70	43	47	35	43	69	143	154	155
1967	158	94	30	59	46	28	22	37	49	32	182	133
1968	95	129	50	66	62	26	33	28	45	68	97	125
<u>Irlam C.W.C.</u>												
1961-1963 (Average)	344	337	229	165	105	76	67	65	166	152	282	389
1964-1966 (Average)	256	189	148	101	59	64	57	64	98	153	206	264
1967	266	165	76	91	80	51	42	60	88	79	317	241
1968	188	165	95	94	83	45	48	41	68	102	143	178
<u>Irlam C.W.S.</u>												
1963	376	286	148	137	74	60	52	49	146	108	167	354
1964-1966 (Average)	248	183	147	90	56	56	40	54	93	186	170	171
1967	227	130	44	70	53	31	25	41	63	50	288	195
1968	131	178	84	83	73	32	46	32	52	78	98	159

\*No readings available.



It would appear from the figures that over the year ending 31st December, 1968, the average figures for sulphur dioxide at Cadishead and Higher Irlam have shown a slight increase whilst readings at the Child Welfare Centre Irlam show a definite decrease over the same period. All three stations show a welcome decrease in smoke concentration when compared with the figures for previous years.

There is no doubt that the change over to smokeless fuel is playing a large part in the fight for a cleaner atmosphere.

#### Pollution from Domestic Chimneys

As records from the apparatus indicate there has been a definite improvement due to the change over from bituminous fuels to the smokeless fuels.

Smoke Control Order No. 3 which the Ministry of Housing and Local Government confirmed on 30th January, 1968, occupied the whole of the time of the Technical Officer and the equivalent of one member of the office staff during the whole of the year.

Leaflets and information were sent out to the occupiers and owners of the 1,280 premises within the area.

The Council's Housing Committee decided on a policy of providing approved roomheaters capable of burning solid smokeless fuel in the main room of their 392 houses which required adaptations and to change over to gas or electricity in the second room where necessary. In effect it meant that for the main rooms tenants were only required to change from burning coal in open fires to burning solid smokeless fuel in a roomheater. The Public Health Department was responsible for the letting of the contracts and the supervision of the work in connection therewith.

The Technical Officer also supervised the adaptations and alterations necessary in 418 private dwellings.

During the year exhibitions and demonstrations were arranged in an effort to instruct occupiers of council dwellings in the use of the new appliances and to assist private owners in the choice of appliances.

With the completion of this area (1st July, 1969) there are 920 acres and approximately 4,100 premises under Smoke Control.

The areas still to be completed are in the central section of the district. At the present rate of progress the whole of the district should be smokeless by 1973.



## Pollution from Industry

The eradication of pollution from industry, particularly the industries within our area, is a very technical and complex problem. It is not only a financial problem but in many cases the difficulties are unique to a particular plant or process, which in some cases means improvement by trial and error, a long and costly procedure.

Pollution from the normal steam raising plants is virtually non-existent, all firms having co-operated in full by bringing their plant up to the required standard.

Our problem is one involving process plants, which in the main, are the responsibility of H.M. Alkali Inspectors. Nevertheless we as a department feel that we have some responsibility to the residents of the district and no effort or time is being spared to bring about any improvement possible. Our relationship with the firms in question are excellent and much good work is being done in an effort to improve general conditions.

I would pay tribute to the work done by the Alkali Inspectors on our behalf. The liaison between them and ourselves leaves nothing to be desired, it is a case of working as one team for a common cause.

## SHOPS ACT, 1950

During the year 142 visits were made to shops in the district under the provisions of the above Act. No serious contraventions were noted. The number of occupied shops in the district at the end of 1968 was 243 being divided evenly between Cadishead and Irlam (122 in Cadishead).

The classification of shops according to type of business is as follows:

### Food Shops

Grocers and mixed	43	Greengrocers and Fruiterers	17
Fishmongers	1	Butchers	16
Bakers/Confectioners	8	Fried Fish Shops	13
Off Licences	4	Cafes, snack bars	5
Supermarkets	5	Sweets, etc.	18

### Others

Boots and Shoes	5	Boots and Shoe Repairs	3
Hairdressers - Ladies	12	Hairdressers - Gents	7
Stationers, post offices	4	Outfitters	10

Drapery	18	Furnishing	3
Electrical goods	9	Decorators supplies	6
Watch, clockmakers	1	Hardware	16
Upholstery	1	Photographic Supplies	1
Chemists	5	Fancy goods, toys	4
Sports Equipment	2	Pet Food Store	1
Pet Shop	1	Florist	1
Fireplaces, fittings	1	Carpets	2

#### OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

The number of registered premises at the end of 1968 was 133, twelve were deleted from the register and five new registrations were added.

The position regarding premises controlled by this Act is fluid. The change rate since the completion of the register has been in the region of 14%.

Details of the type of premises affected by the Act in the Urban District are as follows:

Offices	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23
Retail Shops	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	96
Warehouses	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Catering establishments open to the public	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12
Fuel Storage Depot	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1

During the year 46 general inspections were carried out and 70 revisits made to check if contraventions found on the general inspection had been remedied. A total of 415 persons are employed in premises registered by the Local Authority.

Four accidents were noted under the provisions of the Act during 1968, classified as 2 - falls; 1 - use of machinery; 1 - handling of glasses.

A list of contraventions found and items remedied during the year, giving the total outstanding at the 31st December, 1968, is given in the following table:



Contravention or Defect	Out stand- ing 31.12.67	Found during 1968		Total Found 1968	Total Reme- died 1968	Written off 1968	Out stand ing 31.12.68
		Shops	Catering Establish- -ments				
Cleanliness	1	4	-	4	5	-	-
Insufficient Heating	2	2	-	2	3	-	1
Provide Ther- mometer	9	-	-	-	3	3	3
Inadequate Ventilation	1	-	-	-	1	-	-
Lighting	2	-	-	-	1	-	1
Sanitary Accommodation: Insufficient	1	1	-	1	-	1	1
Cleanliness & Repair	7	-	-	-	5	2	-
Lighting	5	1	-	1	4	-	2
Ventilation	2	-	-	-	-	-	2
Wash Hand Basin with hot and cold water	10	1	-	1	3	2	6
Accommodation for Clothes	1	-	-	-	-	1	-
Floors, passages, stairs - defect- ive	1	4	1	5	6	-	-
Unguarded machine	-	1	-	1	-	-	1
First Aid Equipment	10	3	-	3	4	2	7
Exhibit Abstracts	6	1	-	1	4	1	2
Totals	58	18	1	19	39	12	26

# FACTORIES ACT, 1961

The number of factories on the register at the end of the year was:

	Number on Register 31.12.67.	Added to Register 1968	Deleted from Register 1968	Number on Register 31.12.68.
Mechanical factories ..	50	1	2	49
Non-Mechanical factories	4	—	—	4
Building sites, etc. ..	21	3	17	7
Outworkers .. .. .	3	2	4	1
Totals .. .. .	78	6	23	61

The classification of factories according to type of business is as follows:

## Mechanical Factories

Iron and Steel Manufacture	1	Tar Distillation & Bulk Storage	2
Soap Manufacture	1	Margarine & Lard Manufacture	1
Engineering	4	Structural Engineering	1
Timber Cutting and Storage	1	Joiners and Builders	5
Motor Vehicle Repairs	8	Dry Cleaning	2
Bakers/Confectioners	5	Oxygen Producers	1
Sheet Metal Works	1	Sewage Works	1
Salvage Baling	1	Refuse Tip	1
Roadstone Production	1	Scrap Metal Recovery	1
Peat cutting	3	Dye, Colour Research-Wallpaper	1
Printers and Publishers	1	Bottling wines, spirits	1
School Kitchen	1	Coaling Basin	1
Demolition Contractors	1	Wallpaper Manufacturers	1
Electrical repairs	1		

## Non-Mechanical

Workshops - Electrical Repairs etc.	3
Scrap Metal Merchant	1

## Building Operations

7

As with other routine work, general visits to factories had to be curtailed. Thirty-two visits were made during the year to factories and outworkers premises. Visits to factories were concentrated on those where it was considered to be most necessary including the major factories in the district. This of course does not include visits to factories for other purposes than those specifically for the requirements of the Factories Act.



The following table gives details of contraventions noted and remedied during the year:

Contravention	Out-standing 31.12.67.	Found 1968	Remedied 1968	Out-standing 31.12.68.
<u>Sanitary Accommodation</u>				
Lack of cleanliness .. ..	2	1	2	1
Decorating required .. ..	1	13	-	14
Insufficient Lighting .. ..	1	-	1	-
Defective cistern .. ..	-	1	-	1
Totals .. .. .	4	15	3	16

The following are the prescribed particulars on the administration of the Act.

#### Part I

##### 1. Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health.

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written notices	Occupiers prosecuted
Factories in which Section 1, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by local authorities .. ..	4	-	-	-
Factories not included above in which Section 7 is enforced by the local authority .. ..	49	18	1	-
Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the local authority ..	7	4	-	-
Totals .. .. .	60	22	1	-

2. Cases in which defects were found.

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred to H.M. Inspector	Referred by H.M. Inspector	
(S.1) Want of cleanliness .. ..	-	-	-	-	-
(S.2) Overcrowding ..	-	-	-	-	-
(S.3) Unreasonable temperature ..	-	-	-	-	-
(S.4) Inadequate ventilation ..	-	-	-	-	-
(S.6) Ineffective drainage of floors	-	-	-	-	-
(S.7) Sanitary Conveniences:					
Insufficient ..	-	-	-	-	-
Unsuitable or defective ..	2	1	-	-	-
Not separate for sexes .. ..	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act .. ..	-	-	-	-	-
Totals .. ..	2	1	-	-	-

Part VIII

Outwork - Section 133 and 134

Nature of work	Section 133			Section 134		
	No. of Outworkers in August list required by Section 133(1)(c)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises	Notices served	Prosecutions
Wearing Apparel: Making etc.	1	-	-	-	-	-
Christmas Crackers	1	-	-	-	-	-
Totals	2	-	-	-	-	-



The conditions in the factories so far as the requirements are concerned which we have to enforce are very good. No difficulties were encountered and liaison with the various managements was excellent.

## SWIMMING POOL

Whilst the management and general responsibility for the smooth and efficient running of the Pool are vested in a Committee other than the Public Health Committee, the Public Health Department do have certain responsibilities as indeed they would if the Pool was in private ownership. These responsibilities are:

- (1) To ensure that the water in the swimming pool is safe for bathing. To this end samples of water from the pool are submitted to the County Analyst for chemical analysis and samples taken for bacteriological examination are submitted to the Public Health Laboratory. The results of the examinations are communicated to the Pool Manager and discussions take place regarding any adverse points on the reports, when all possible assistance is given by the department.
- (2) The inspection of sanitary accommodation.
- (3) Inspection of the refreshment vending machines for cleanliness. The cleanliness of the working parts of these machines gave much cause for concern, the contractor having to be very carefully watched to ensure a satisfactory standard. However since the Council took over the machines conditions have greatly improved giving no cause for complaint.

Twenty-three samples of water were taken from the Pool for chemical analysis and one for bacteriological examination.

Considering the number of persons using the pool, the Manager is to be complimented on the high standard maintained. There were no adverse results from the samples taken the only adjustments required being slight ones to the chlorination plant.

The taking of regular samples serves a dual purpose. Firstly from a public health point of view it ensures that the water is safe for bathing and secondly it enables the Baths Manager to check his daily tests with the Analyst's Reports for that particular day and to adjust the plant to the best advantage.



## INFECTIOUS DISEASE

The incidence of notifiable disease was particularly light during the year. One hundred and twenty notifications were received of which 96 were for measles. The number of cases of infectious disease notified in no way indicates the amount of work done by the department on preventive measures. For example only two cases of dysentery were notified but investigation was carried out relating to several other suspected cases.

### General Statistics

	<u>Dysentery</u>	<u>Other Infectious Disease</u>	<u>Total</u>
Visits to households .. ..	21	25	46
Visits to schools etc. ..	-	1	1
Visits to Public Health Laboratory .. .. .	11	10	21
Visits to Irlam Day Nursery	-	9	9
Faeces specimens submitted to Public Health Laboratory ..	38	15	53

## MORTUARY

The Mortuary, which is situated at the rear of Longfield Lodge, Cadishead, is maintained by the department.

The building which was opened in September, 1964, has an air cleansing and conditioning plant and comprises a receiving room; post mortem room; viewing room; relative's waiting room; doctor's suite which includes an office, toilet facilities, and sanitary accommodation; attendant's room fitted with lockers; store rooms; and a six section refrigeration unit. The waiting room and a section of the viewing room are fully furnished with modern furniture and fitted carpets. A full range of equipment and instruments has been provided for the use of pathologists using the mortuary.

As a normal routine the mortuary is cleansed by a part time mortuary attendant three times each week and after use.

During the year the Mortuary was in use on 32 occasions.



Causes of Death were as follows:

<u>Cause of Death</u>	<u>Number</u>
Natural Causes .. .. .	24
Accidental Death - Road Accidents	2
- Works Accident	1
Misadventure - Fall in House	1
- Electrocution	1
Suicide .. .. .	3

## DISINFESTATION

The work of disinfestation is carried out by the General Assistant under the supervision of the Public Health Inspector.

Infestations dealt with during the year were as follows:

Bed bugs .. .. .	1
Fleas .. .. .	1
Ants .. .. .	100
Cockroaches .. .. .	92
Woodworm .. .. .	5
Silverfish .. .. .	5
Other Insects, etc. .. .. .	21

Whilst the pattern appears to change very little each year there has been a radical change over the past twenty-five years. The incidence of bed bugs for instance has almost vanished from our statistics. The one case reported this year was imported from another district. The higher standard of living and better housing conditions, plus the efforts of the department, seems to have mastered most of the problems regarding vermin. The cockroach, however, appears to be an exception defying our efforts at total eradication. True the numbers of actual insects found are very much reduced but reports of infestations are on the increase rather than the decrease. Another disturbing factor is the increase in the number of complaints regarding ants. Whilst these insects are usually found out of doors, in recent years they seem to have invaded the household and established themselves as nuisance number one in the insect world.

## PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949

### The Prevention of Damage by Pests (Threshing and Dismantling of Ricks) Regulations, 1950.

A close watch was kept on threshing activities and no contraventions of the Regulations were noted.

## Rodent Control

The following table shows the statistics of work done during the year:

Properties other than sewers	Type of Property	
	Non-Agricultural	Agricultural
1. Number of properties in district .. ..	7115	69
2. (a) Total number of properties (Including nearby premises) inspected following notification	227	11
(b) Number infested by (i) Rats	84	10
(ii) Mice	74	-
3. (a) Total number of properties inspected for rats and/or mice for reasons other than notification	50	48
(b) Number infested by (i) Rats	18	17
(ii) Mice	4	1
4. Number infested properties treated	148	17
5. Total treatments carried out.	172	21

The number of infestations notified is similar to that of previous years. The outbreak of Foot and Mouth Disease which prevented inspections and treatments on the farms the previous year proved that it is only by regular inspections and treatments that the number and degree of infestations have been kept down to acceptable levels over the years. It also reminded us of the rapid rate at which the rat population increases when preventive measures have to be relaxed. Twenty-seven treatments were carried out on the farms and the situation is now back to normal.

A 10% test baiting of the sewer manholes in October gave a satisfactory result, 108 manholes being test baited revealing no signs of any rat infestation.



## CIVIC AMENITIES ACT, 1967

The Civic Amenities Act has four main parts. The only part which we as a department have to enforce is Part III, Sections 18 - 23 inclusive. These sections deal with the control of dumping and the removal and disposal of abandoned vehicles and other refuse. The Act lays down the procedure to be adopted in order to protect the various interested parties including the Council.

It is envisaged that, apart from the locating and final removal of the abandoned vehicles, the main work of trying to locate the owners, etc., and notifying the people involved (the last known owner; police; taxation office; hire purchase clearing office, etc.) is an administrative task which has been added to the work of the Administrative Assistant.

After the operative date (27th July, 1968) the whole of the district was surveyed and fourteen abandoned vehicles had been located and removed in accordance with the provisions of the Act at the end of 1968.

## PETROLEUM (REGULATION) ACTS, 1928 - 1957

The number of licences to store petroleum spirit granted during the year was 27, 26 of which were renewals of licences previously held the other being a new installation.

During the year two licences were cancelled, the installations ceasing to be used for the storage of petroleum spirit. The licences issued were as follows:

Not exceeding 100 gallons .. .. .	1
Exceeding 100 and not exceeding 500 gallons ..	9
Exceeding 500 and not exceeding 1,000 gallons	6
Exceeding 1,000 and not exceeding 5,000 gallons	3
Exceeding 5,000 and not exceeding 10,000 gallons	5
Exceeding 10,000 and not exceeding 20,000 gallons	-
Exceeding 50,000 gallons .. .. .	3

These may also be classified in type of premises or user as follows:

Bulk storage or Processing Plant .. .. .	3
Filling Stations (Retail sales) .. .. .	6
Factories (own use only) .. .. .	4
Builders (own use only) .. .. .	2
Farms (own use only) .. .. .	7
Others (Hauliers, Fire Station, Ambulance Station, Local Authority) .. .. .	5



One licence to store 4 tons of Carbide of Calcium was issued. The income received from the licences was £38 5s. 0d.

One new petroleum tank was installed and tested and found to be satisfactory during the year. The new pipe lines to the installation were also tested and found to be satisfactory. There were no existing tanks due for testing during the year under the conditions of licence.

Eight visits were made to premises for the purpose of the Petroleum Acts and Regulations etc.

## PUBLIC CLEANSING

### General

The year under review may be considered to be very satisfactory in as much as it has proved the wisdom and efficiency of the reorganisation which took place in 1966.

The trend or aim during the year was extra productivity. It may be asked what we achieved. The answer is a first class service capable of absorbing collections from an extra 500 premises; increasing the salvage collection to over 500 tons with an income of over £5,000; and providing extra services for the removal of household furniture etc. without any increase in the establishment. It can truthfully be said that the bonuses paid to the men in the Cleansing Service is for greater productivity.

There are other improvements required which, unfortunately, cannot be put into operation without an extra vehicle and more staff. I refer to a separate collection for garden refuse. It is a much needed service and again is one the value of which cannot be based entirely on pounds, shillings, and pence. The only question to be asked is what is it worth to the district to rid it of all the unsightly dumps which have appeared on almost every spare plot in the district.

### Labour

The number of workmen engaged in the Public Cleansing Service is the same as for the previous three years:

Public Cleansing Foreman	1 man
Drivers	3 men
Relief Driver/Loader	1 man
Refuse Collectors	10 men
Tip hands	2 men
Salvage Balers	2 men



Whilst the labour force has remained constant the work out-put has greatly increased as will be seen in the sections of the report dealing with individual aspects of the Cleansing Service. I would, therefore, pay tribute to the men and in particular to the Cleansing Foreman, Mr. H. Ditchfield, for their efforts and loyalty during the year.

The following number of days were lost during the year for the reasons stated:

Holiday Entitlement	177
Sickness	380
Absenteeism	276
	<hr/>
	833
	<hr/>

### Refuse Collection

The following vehicles are employed on refuse collection:

S.D. TZB Type Pakamatic	35.0 cubic yards.	Purchased 1968 (September).
S.D. TN Type Pakamatic	20.0 cubic yards.	Purchased 1965
S.D. Fore & Aft Tipper	14.0 cubic yards.	Purchased 1961
S.D. Freighter (Side Loader)	11.3 cubic yards.	Purchased 1955 (Spare vehicle as from September 1968).

The S.D. Freighter (Side Loader) previously used as a spare vehicle was scrapped on receiving delivery of the new vehicle in September, 1968.

It can rightly be said that there is nothing static in the field of refuse collection. Not only does the number of bins to be emptied each week increase but also the very nature of the refuse to be collected changes according to the changes in environment and the general habits of the population.

The uneven growth of the district during the year necessitated the rearranging of the rounds so as to distribute the increase of work evenly between them.

During the year the number of bins emptied weekly increased by 720 involving visits to an extra 507 premises. The total number of bins emptied each cycle of the rounds was 7,741 from 7,003 premises.



If one looks back over the past three years there has been an increase of 1,303 bins involving visits to an extra 1,030 premises, or an increase of approximately 20%.

In addition the service of removing unwanted bulky articles of furniture free of charge gains momentum each year and has risen from 200 in 1966 to 496 for the year 1968. This service has virtually stopped the dumping of this type of article about the district and as I stated last year it only now needs the inclusion of a collection for garden refuse to complete the picture and remove all excuses for unauthorised dumping of refuse within our area.

A new innovation during the year was the introduction of the paper sack system on the De Traffords Estate which is working quite well and blending in with the over-all service.

The collection of household refuse is worked on a district basis with the collection and return of the bin system. With the exception of slight delays following statutory holidays the weekly collection was maintained during the year. The revised division of the three rounds is as follows:

Round	Vehicle	Boundary	Number of Premises	Number of Bins	Number of Loaders
1	S.D. TN Type Pakamatic.	Eccles Boundary to Elsinore Avenue and to 31 Liverpool Road, Irlam.	2600	2761	4
2	S.D. Fore and Aft Tipper	County Junior School, Liverpool Road, Irlam to 42 Liverpool Road, Cadishead, and 51 Liverpool Road, Irlam to 39 Liverpool Road, Cadishead.	1846	2097	3
3	S.D. TZB. Type Pakamatic	44 Liverpool Road and 53 Liverpool Road, Cadishead to Glazebrook Boundary.	2557	2883	4

### Refuse Disposal

The refuse is disposed of by Controlled Tipping at the Council's Refuse Tip situated at Ferry Road, Irlam. The site is enclosed by a fence comprising concrete posts and wooden panels.



Because of the close proximity of dwellings every precaution is being taken to reduce any unsightliness or grounds for objection. The first section of the tip nearest to Ferry Road has been soiled and seeded and trees are planted as soon as conditions permit. General discussions have taken place with the occupiers of properties adjoining the tip land and the tipping programme and ultimate aims explained to them. Any suggestions from them have been carefully considered and if possible put into operation.

The sealing material used is of a sand/stone nature which is being dug out of the line of the old course of the River Irwell which runs across the site. The tip is worked by two men who operate the International B.85 Loader for digging and levelling and an ex Highways lorry.

The following loads of refuse were received and disposed of at the tip during the year:

Household .. .. .	3,086
Highways Department .. .. .	600
Road Sweepings .. .. .	361
Gully Sludge .. .. .	23
Contractors and Housing Department ..	287
Other Departments .. .. .	260
Trade Waste .. .. .	1,022
Garden Refuse .. .. .	375
	<hr/>
Total Number Loads	6,014
	<hr/>

With the introduction of larger refuse collection vehicles the number of loads of household refuse brought to the tip has decreased even though the amount of refuse has increased. It is interesting to note that whilst the cost of running the tip is allocated to refuse disposal only approximately 50% of the loads dealt with are in fact household refuse.

The opening of the tip on Monday and Friday evenings for the reception of garden refuse has been well received by the residents in the Irlam area. It does prove that at least some of the residents take a pride in the appearance of the district and yet one has only to walk 100 yards from the tip gate to find the usual dump of garden refuse and rubbish.

As with all the other aspects of refuse collection and disposal the upward trend is continued in the amount of trade waste received at the tip. The charges for tipping trade waste are 4s. 0d. per van load, trailer etc., and 8s. 0d. per lorry load.

The income from the tipping charges over the year was £361 4s. 0d. No charge is made for waste matter deposited on the tip by other departments of the Council.



## Dustbin Replacement Scheme

The bin replacement scheme continues to work satisfactorily. During the year the following dustbins were supplied by the Department:

Supplied under the bin replacement scheme ..	461
Resold privately .. .. .	6
Bank Holiday Show .. .. .	2

The number of bins replaced under the scheme each year remains steady at approximately 5%.

The provision of paper sacks for the De Trafford Estate and the Irlam Shopping Precinct is now included under this heading. Eighty such sacks are issued weekly.

## Salvage

It is pleasing each year to be able to start this section with the same phrase that the steady increase in the amount of salvage collected and sold has been maintained. In the year under review all previous records both for tonnage and income have been broken. The aim for 1966 was 400 tons of paper this year 500 tons have been collected.

As I have previously mentioned the value of the salvage collected cannot be estimated in terms of income only. Its main value to the department is in fact that it is kept out of the household refuse. If only the residents of the district would realise the true value of salvage collection. Many of the complaints that the bins are not large enough would be non-existent if paper was kept out of the bins. In addition more bins could be emptied on each load thus saving journeys to the tip.

Whilst the amount of salvage collected in the district is equal to any in the Country, being more than twice the national average, we cannot be satisfied until all paper and rags are eliminated from the tip.

This year 520 tons of paper was sold. Next year the aim is 600 tons but we must have the full co-operation of the residents to achieve this aim.



The details of material collected and sold during the year ended 31st December, 1968, are as follows:

	Tons.	cwts.	qrs.	£.	s.	d.
Paper . . . . .	520	2	1	4,955	1	9
Textiles .. ..	11	1	1	199	2	6
Scrap Metal ..	6	4	1	25	12	11
	<u>537</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>5,179</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>2</u>

The following are the figures for 1968 as compared with the three previous years:

	<u>1965</u>			<u>1966</u>			<u>1967</u>			<u>1968</u>		
	T.	c.	q.	T.	c.	q.	T.	c.	q.	T.	c.	q.
Paper .. ..	329.	5.	2.	429.	14.	2.	475.	17.	—.	520.	2.	1.
Textiles ..	6.	3.	—.	14.	1.	2.	4.	16.	—.	11.	1.	1.
Scrap Metal	4.	3.	1.	3.	14.	3.	2.	1.	2.	6.	4.	1.
	<u>£3,054</u>			<u>£4,233</u>			<u>£4,452</u>			<u>£5,180</u>		

The increase in both tonnage and income is due entirely to the increase in the amount of paper collected. For some unknown reason we do not seem able to put over to the public the fact that old clothes and rags are a valuable asset to the Council's salvage collection.

#### Summary of District Salvage Sales

<u>Years</u>	<u>Tons.</u>	<u>Weight</u> <u>cwts.</u>	<u>qrs.</u>	<u>Value</u> <u>£</u>
1942 - 1951	1472	2	3	9,416
1952 - 1961	2775	0	3	22,267
1962	308	18	—	2,511
1963	337	9	—	2,886
1964	337	16	2	2,947
1965	339	11	3	3,054
1966	447	10	3	4,233
1967	482	14	2	4,452
1968	537	7	3	5,180
	<u>7038</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>56,946</u>

## Cleansing Costs and Statistics

Population (Registrar General, Mid-1968)	.. .. .	19,010
Approximate number of houses and premises	.. .. .	7,003
Approximate number of bins emptied each cycle	.. .. .	7,741
Average length of haul	.. .. . 1½ - 2 miles	

### \*Net Expenditure:

(a) Collection	.. .. .	£21,649	
(b) Disposal	.. .. .	£ 6,862	
(c) Provision of dustbins	.. .. .	£ 1,026	
(d) Salvage	.. .. .	£ 5,366	
		<hr/>	
		£34,903	
Less income	.. .. .	£ 5,911	£28,992
		<hr/>	

### \*Net Cost per 1,000 population:

(a) Collection (excluding salvage)	£1,139 8s. 5d	} £1,481 12s. 7d
(b) Disposal	£ 342 4s. 2d	

\*Note: These figures relate to the disposal of all types of refuse and are for the financial year 1968/69.











